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# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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L A T E   N E W S

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Paul O. Nyhus, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, London, and Charles L. Harlan, Livestock Economist and Collaborator, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S.D.A., will be members of the United States Delegation to the Third Meeting of the International Wool Study Group, scheduled to convene at London on November 7. The group will review the world apparel wool situation.

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The Danish Foreign Office announced October 18 that an agreement covering additional Danish imports from Spain worth 14,500,000 kroner (U.S.\$2,102,500) was concluded October 13 through exchange of notes between the Danish Legation at Madrid and the Spanish Foreign Office. The additional purchases, it said, would consist of oranges and tangerines, dried fruits, almonds and almond kernels, wines and goatskins.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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## 1949-50 WORLD POTATO PRODUCTION BACK TO WARTIME LEVELS

World potato production in the 1949-50 season is estimated at 8.0 billion bushels, approximately the same as the 1940-44 wartime average, but about 9 percent below the 1948-49 crop of 8.8 billion bushels and 4 percent below the prewar 1935-39 average of 8.3 billion bushels.

The 1949-50 estimate is based on preliminary reports from most potato-producing countries in the Northern Hemisphere and on forecasts of crops yet unharvested in the Southern Hemisphere which produces not more than 2 percent of the world's crop. The bulk of the world's crop, about 55 percent, is grown in Europe excluding the U.S.S.R. The U.S.S.R. alone including Soviet areas in Asia produced in 1949, 2.8 billion bushels or 35 percent of the world total.

This year's crop of 8 billion bushels, while below last year and below prewar, is just about at the estimated wartime 1940-44 average. This lower level does not reflect a world-wide decline of potato acreage. Instead it reflects a lower-than-average yield per acre, particularly in Europe.

World potato acreage in 1949-50 of 53.3 million acres is 6 percent above the prewar average of 50.5 million. It is only slightly above the 52.2 million acres of last year and 4 percent above the wartime, (1940-44) average of 51.4 million acres.

The estimated world yield in 1949 dropped to 150 bushels per acre compared with 164 bushels prewar, 157 bushels the wartime average and 168 bushels last year. The low yield this year was due to unfavorable weather in most of the large potato producing countries of Europe. The high yield last year was due to almost universally good weather for potato crops.

With world population up 10 percent, the supply of potatoes per capita is below prewar. This likely will result in fewer potatoes being used for feed and industrial purposes rather than in any significant decline of potatoes used for food.

In certain northern and western European countries, taken as a whole, including the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, France, Western Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, production is 3 percent below prewar, due largely to a severe reduction in France. The total reduction in these countries is 27 percent below the high of last year due partly to adverse weather in the growing season and partly to a decrease of acreage. The decrease of acreage reflects both governmental and grower reaction to the unusually large potato crop of 1948, (for details see Foreign Crops and Markets, May 16, 1949).

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production					
	Average			Average			Average					
	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1949 1/2	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1949 1/2	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1949 1/2
NORTH AMERICA												
Canada (Incl. Newf. & Lab.)	538:	547:	530:	532:	124:	136:	177:	159:	66,571:	74,358:	93,970:	84,545
El Salvador	1:	1:	2:	2:	22:	32:	51:	50:	32:	32:	102:	100
Guatemala	9:	10:	12:	12:	43:	46:	50:	50:	383:	463:	600:	600
Mexico	37:	60:	72:	77:	65:	65:	66:	67:	2,547:	3,892:	4,777:	5,144
Panama	1:	1:	1:	1:	40:	60:	69:	60:	40:	60:	69:	70
United States	3,033:	2,844:	2,099:	1,898:	117:	137:	212:	200:	355,504:	388,765:	445,850:	378,805
Bermuda	2:	2:	1:	1:	45:	40:	37:	37:	79:	90:	73:	40
Cuba	20:	14:	30:	28:	114:	126:	114:	118:	1,873:	1,767:	3,417:	3,300
Dominican Republic	2:	3:	3:	3:	48:	30:	24:	25:	96:	89:	73:	75
Jamaica	2:	2:	3:	3:	30:	39:	27:	27:	60:	77:	80:	80
Puerto Rico	1:	1:	1:	1:	23:	23:	24:	23:	23:	23:	24:	25
Total North America	3,646:	3,485:	2,784:	2,558:	117:	135:	159:	185:	427,198:	469,615:	548,999:	472,784
EUROPE												
Albania	1:	2:	3:	3:	55:	50:	56:	53:	82:	100:	168:	160
Austria	507:	443:	445:	439:	206:	182:	178:	209:	104,632:	80,707:	79,182:	91,858
Belgium	363:	258:	218:	219:	305:	291:	360:	320:	116,872:	75,930:	78,376:	70,002
Bulgaria	46:	78:	40:	40:	86:	86:	95:	88:	4,144:	6,692:	3:	3,500
Czechoslovakia	1,767:	1,761:	1,362:	1,421:	200:	146:	177:	171:	374,022:	257,865:	241,698:	242,947
Denmark	183:	219:	341:	284:	254:	258:	318:	284:	67,668:	107,915:	107,915:	69,812
Ireland (Eire)	328:	408:	385:	346:	300:	295:	316:	281:	98,288:	119,713:	122,282:	97,067
Finland	213:	164:	256:	242:	228:	209:	280:	189:	48,624:	34,326:	71,667:	45,835
France	3,786:	3,015:	3,086:	2,765:	167:	137:	212:	139:	631,067:	443,362:	653,853:	385,180
Germany (Western Germany)	2,871:	2,671:	2,844:	2,718:	250:	257:	317:	271:	718,086:	685,425:	900,212:	734,867
Germany (Soviet Zone)	1,954:	1,910:	1,966:	2,002:	257:	265:	229:	229:	501,326:	595,617:	459,292:	459,292
Greece	53:	54:	71:	82:	100:	60:	165:	147:	5,308:	3,218:	11,739:	12,089
Hungary	729:	896:	696:	700:	109:	109:	141:	143:	79,637:	97,657:	98,454:	100,000
Iceland	2:	2:	2:	2:	142:	150:	147:	150:	284:	435:	300:	300
Italy	995:	1,046:	1,011:	984:	96:	95:	110:	102:	95,520:	91,535:	110,763:	98,803
Luxembourg	42:	27:	22:	22:	189:	213:	284:	167:	7,929:	5,749:	6,246:	3,674
Malta	9:	7:	7:	7:	113:	91:	71:	71:	1,014:	634:	500:	500
Netherlands	323:	448:	548:	455:	312:	308:	391:	347:	100,744:	137,987:	215,685:	157,973
Norway	127:	160:	175:	149:	259:	247:	334:	267:	32,830:	43,165:	53,443:	39,742
Poland	6,811:	6,500:	6,123:	7,500:	205:	181:	161:	145:	1,396,761:	1,175,787:	983,105:	1,083,900
Portugal	77:	148:	206:	192:	270:	148:	117:	117:	20,777:	28,398:	36,538:	23,407
Romania	381:	493:	441:	450:	126:	114:	136:	144:	48,073:	56,338:	60,000:	65,000
Spain	1,125:	1,090:	1,100:	1,100:	152:	135:	114:	127:	170,977:	146,973:	124,927:	139,625
Sweden	326:	346:	365:	334:	204:	208:	229:	186:	66,631:	72,100:	83,046:	82,096
Switzerland	118:	152:	131:	121:	289:	289:	276:	228:	26,126:	49,150:	44,959:	59,321
United Kingdom	720:	1,213:	1,498:	1,313:	263:	285:	285:	249:	182,899:	138,976:	440,499:	327,413
Yugoslavia	699:	727:	650:	600:	89:	105:	111:	111:	61,935:	76,042:	71,888:	70,000
Total Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.)	24,573:	24,273:	24,063:	24,458:	200:	187:	210:	180:	4,922,167:	4,445,663:	5,074,390:	4,414,363
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	20,203:	21,000:	22,486:	23,400:	174:	133:	128:	120:	2,713,094:	2,800,000:	2,880,677:	2,800,000



ASIA	Cyprus.....	6:	7:	7:	160:	120:	197:	200:	958:	843:	1,380:	1,400
	Lebanon.....	2/	11:	10:	2/	2/	122:	130:	2/	2/	1,341:	1,300
	Palestine.....	2:	4:	10:	134:	240:	130:	130:	269:	962:	1,300:	1,300
	Syria.....	3/	173:	8:	83/	903/	74:	112:	753/	1,311:	588:	600
	Turkey.....	135:	175:	148:	49:	148:	107:	142:	6,845:	10,946:	16,574:	16,574
	Japan.....	382:	467:	556:	169:	152:	143:	95:	64,101:	70,818:	80,027:	77,161
	North Korea.....	240:	343:	373:	370:	69:	95:	119:	18,300:	23,700:	35,576:	35,000
	South Korea.....	47:	110:	123:	164:	123:	68:	119:	7,709:	8,000:	8,310:	14,300
	Indonesia (N.I.).....	27:	17:	18:	18:	60:	56:	56:	1,941:	1,025:	1,000:	1,000
	Philippine Islands.....	1:	1:	1:	70:	70:	60:	60:	9:	8:	8:	8
Total Asia (excl. U.S.S.R.)		853:	1,138:	1,268:	1,276:	118:	116:	120:	101,463:	117,613:	146,504:	148,503
SOUTH AMERICA	Argentina.....	311:	472:	489:	85:	93:	63:	63:	26,523:	43,741:	30,718:	31,000
	Brazil.....	168:	219:	200:	94:	82:	80:	80:	15,775:	17,973:	15,983:	16,000
	Chile.....	121:	132:	140:	129:	129:	151:	136:	15,822:	17,047:	19,075:	19,000
	Colombia.....	170:	221:	240:	76:	67:	71:	71:	13,467:	14,786:	17,000:	17,000
	Ecuador.....	62:	62:	62:	66:	69:	49:	48:	4,073:	4,230:	5,042:	3,000
	Uruguay.....	18:	24:	24:	60:	59:	42:	54:	1,079:	1,318:	1,000:	1,300
	Venezuela.....	16:	16:	10:	20:	52:	59:	50:	390:	827:	588:	600
	Total South America.....	856:	1,146:	1,151:	1,166:	89:	76:	75:	76,923:	99,972:	87,406:	87,900
AFRICA	Algeria.....	44:	38:	27:	105:	91:	150:	120:	4,627:	3,449:	4,042:	3,123
	Belgian Congo.....	3:	6:	7:	96:	52:	71:	71:	288:	313:	500:	500
	Egypt.....	10:	21:	34:	172:	117:	176:	176:	1,719:	2,461:	6,000:	6,000
	Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.....	1:	2:	2:	36:	36:	38:	38:	6:	73:	75:	75
	Madagascar.....	31:	29:	49:	50:	61:	75:	72:	1,615:	1,764:	3,674:	3,600
	Mauritius.....	1:	1:	1:	131:	75:	100:	100:	31:	24:	100:	100
	Mozambique.....	1:	2:	2:	78:	86:	122:	60:	78:	91:	122:	120
	Nigeria and Cameroons.....	2:	2:	1:	30:	37:	37:	20:	21:	54:	37:	40
	Southern Rhodesia.....	3:	4:	4:	85:	94:	88:	88:	254:	376:	350:	350
	Tunisia.....	6:	4:	6:	66:	113:	50:	50:	397:	451:	300:	300
OCEANIA	Union of South Africa.....	89:	90:	165:	165:	68:	60:	61:	6,204:	6,253:	9,900:	10,000
	Total Africa.....	191:	199:	297:	80:	77:	85:	81:	15,236:	15,309:	25,100:	24,208
OCEANIA	Australia.....	114:	157:	122:	113:	131:	133:	133:	12,900:	20,578:	16,221:	16,000
	New Zealand.....	21:	23:	225:	221:	198:	250:	225:	4,551:	4,594:	5,000:	4,500
	Total Oceania.....	135:	180:	140:	130:	140:	149:	146:	17,451:	25,172:	21,221:	20,500
	World total.....	50,483:	51,421:	52,166:	53,267:	164:	168:	150:	8,273,947:	8,073,304:	8,764,237:	8,768,158

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included with Syria. 3/ Includes Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of the U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere and includes the harvest immediately following in the Southern Hemisphere. Averages are for years stated or for the nearest comparable period.

In certain countries of eastern Europe, notably Poland, and Czechoslovakia production has been maintained or increased measurably above last year, but it is still 24 percent below prewar. In the U.S.S.R. production has decreased slightly below last year but is about 3 percent above prewar. Acreage on the other hand has increased measurably in nearly all of these countries above last year, and it is above prewar in Poland and the U.S.S.R. Acreage in the latter country has recently been reported at almost 1 million acres above the 22.4 million acres of last year and 3.2 million above prewar.

Yields have declined in all of Europe. In the U.S.S.R. they have declined from 134 bushels per acre prewar to 133 during the war, (average 1940-44) to 128 last year, and to 120 this year. In Europe excluding the U.S.S.R. they have declined from 200 bushels prewar to 187 during the war to 180 this year. Last year yields in Europe were 210 bushels per acre. The low yields this year were the result of excessive drought in western Europe and of excessive rain during the growing season in the U.S.S.R.

North America: The United States and Canada, (including Newfoundland and Labrador) produced 98 percent of the total North American crop in 1949, but only 6 percent of the world crop. The North American crop of 473 million bushels in 1949 was 14 percent below the large crop of 549 million bushels last year, but still 11 percent above the prewar production of 427 million bushels. Considering the increase of population this would mean that the 1949 crop in America is just about at normal per capita levels.

Contrary to the situation in Europe, however, where potato acreage has been maintained at prewar levels, acreage in America has declined by 30 percent from prewar. The North American acreage estimated at 2.6 million acres in 1949 is 7 percent less than last year, 27 percent less than the wartime, (1940-44) average and 30 percent less than the 3.6 million acres average of prewar. Production has increased on the North American continent solely because of higher yields per acre. The average 1949 yield was 185 bushels compared to 199 in 1948, 135 wartime, (1940-44) average and 117 prewar.

Asia, South America, Africa, and Oceania: Very significant increases of production have occurred in the smaller producing areas of Asia, Africa, South America, and Oceania; but these increases are significant only in the areas themselves and not as they affect world totals. The 1949-50 production in these scattered areas is currently estimated at 20 to 60 percent above the prewar levels. Potato acreages also have expanded commensurate with production indicating a significant increase in the use of Irish potatoes by the population in these developing areas.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports of world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of C. M. Purves, Acting Chairman, Gustave Burmeister, Orval E. Goodsell, Ruth G. Tucker, Lois B. Bacon, Lazar E. Volin, Mary E. Long and Constance H. Farnworth.



## WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION CONTINUES UPWARD TREND

World cottonseed production for 1949-50 is forecast at 14 million short tons, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This represents a 5 percent increase over 1948-49 and is the largest outturn since 1940-41. Notable increases occurred in the United States, Mexico, India, and the Soviet Union, whereas sizeable decreases took place in China, Egypt, and East Africa.

Production in the United States is computed at 6.2 million tons, a 5 percent increase over last year and the largest outturn since the 7.8 million tons of 1937-38. The United States accounted for approximately 45 percent of this season's total world output.

The Government has established a support price of \$49.50 per ton (90 percent of the August 1 parity price of \$55.00 per ton) on clean, safely-stored cottonseed having a moisture content of 11 percent or less.

Mexico's 1949-50 production of 391,000 tons is 40 percent greater than a year ago and the largest outturn on record. This forecast is based on a record cotton crop, the result of a larger area planted and favorable weather conditions.

Cotton has emerged spectacularly as one of the leading crops of Nicaragua with the result that 12,000 tons of seed, a record, are expected from the current crop. Loans for planting were granted by the National Bank of Nicaragua, which was intensely interested in augmenting cotton production in an effort to obtain an export commodity to replace sesame, plantings of which declined sharply this season as a result of the drastic drop in world vegetable oil prices.

Cottonseed production in El Salvador decreased from 11,000 tons in 1948-49 to 10,000 this season.

Total European output is placed at 110,000 tons, an increase of approximately 30 percent over last year and 47 percent over prewar. Greece and Yugoslavia accounted for most of the increase.

It is believed that production in the Soviet Union is considerably larger than the 1.2 million tons of 1948-49.

Turkey's production of 187,000 tons of cottonseed is almost 20 percent higher than that of a year ago and 48 percent higher than prewar.

It appears improbable that China's cottonseed output will be much over 1.0 million tons compared with almost 1.2 million last year and 1.6 million prewar.

Favorable weather conditions and a larger cotton acreage in India are expected to result in seed output of 1.3 million tons. This would be 22 percent greater than last year's small crop.

COTTONSEED: Production in specified areas,  
average 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1945-49

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1						
	Average		1945	1946	1947	1948 2/	1949 2/
	1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>							
El Salvador.....	2	6	5	10	11	11	10
Mexico.....	160	203	207	221	232	274	391
United States.....	5,554	4,926	3,664	3,513	4,681	5,941	6,236
Haiti.....	12	7	6	4	6	7	-
Total 3/.....	5,735	5,150	3,890	3,755	4,940	6,240	6,660
<b>EUROPE</b>							
Bulgaria 4/.....	19	9	5	11	15	-	-
Greece.....	39	14	16	26	27	28	36
Italy.....	11	14	5	6	8	6	7
Rumania 4/.....	1	7	12	6	10	-	-
Spain.....	5	8	4	11	6	14	13
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 3/.....	75	55	45	60	70	85	110
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....</b>	1,640	995	815	1,075	1,150	1,250	-
<b>ASIA</b>							
Iran.....	91	56	49	34	43	49	42
Syria.....	15	8	12	12	13	17	19
Turkey.....	126	122	84	104	111	157	187
Afghanistan.....	27	13	11	5	-	17	-
Burma.....	54	45	18	12	20	20	-
China (Incl. Manchuria).....	1,593	1,123	1,016	1,078	1,196	1,184	1,042
India 5/.....	2,984	2,708	1,316	1,311	1,406	1,098	1,344
Pakistan 5/.....	-	-	595	590	472	421	459
Korea.....	91	100	52	38	33	37	52
Indonesia.....	5	5	-	1	-	1	-
Siam.....	4	6	9	12	14	14	-
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 3/.....	5,005	4,200	3,180	3,205	3,325	3,020	3,205
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>							
Argentina.....	147	202	145	170	216	227	-
Brazil.....	935	1,037	645	648	605	720	-
Colombia.....	12	12	11	11	13	16	-
Paraguay.....	20	21	22	28	17	26	-
Peru.....	204	165	175	160	151	141	-
Venezuela.....	6	8	7	6	5	6	3
Total 3/.....	1,330	1,450	1,010	1,030	1,010	1,140	1,210
<b>AFRICA AND OCEANIA</b>							
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	132	135	103	125	115	137	-
Belgian Congo.....	87	92	92	88	94	112	-
Tanganyika.....	25	23	17	17	21	19	19
Uganda.....	143	101	97	98	72	162	140
Egypt.....	1,007	661	576	669	702	980	863
French Equatorial Africa and Cameroun.....	22	46	56	42	58	-	-
French West Africa and Togo.....	16	11	5	5	8	13	20
Mozambique.....	18	49	53	59	54	58	-
Nigeria and Cameroons.....	19	16	16	15	19	32	-
Angola.....	7	13	11	14	13	11	13
Total 3/.....	1,500	1,170	1,035	1,145	1,170	1,600	1,470
<b>World total.....</b>	15,285	13,020	9,975	10,270	11,665	13,335	14,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 4/ Figures for 1941 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 5/ Prior to 1945 figures for India include Pakistan.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. United States figures were compiled from official records; figures for other countries were calculated from lint-production estimates.

Cottonseed production in Pakistan, forecast at 459,000 tons, is 9 percent above the 1948 output, the result of more favorable growing conditions.

The 1949-50 cottonseed crop in Korea is forecast at 52,000 tons, 40 percent larger than last year's but slightly over half the prewar and wartime averages. Emphasis on greater production of food crops in post-war years has limited the cultivation of cotton with the resultant decrease in seed.

Argentina's cottonseed crop in 1949-50 is expected to approximate the 227,000 tons of the previous season.

Severe drought conditions in Brazil in September may have reduced cotton acreage. Unless weather conditions are exceptionally favorable in the growing season, cottonseed outturn cannot be expected to exceed the 720,000 tons of 1948-49.

The 1949-50 cottonseed production in Peru is expected to be larger than the small crop, 140,000 tons, of the previous season. Output in Paraguay and Colombia, however, is likely to be approximately the same as in 1948-49.

Egyptian cottonseed production in the 1949-50 season is estimated at 860,000 tons, representing a decrease of 12 percent from 1948-49 despite a sizeable cotton acreage increase. The crop was damaged by leaf worm and boll worm attack. Termination of the requisitioning of cottonseed, cottonseed oil, and cottonseed cake is under consideration by the Egyptian Government. It is believed that such action should be effected beginning with the 1950-51 crop.

A decrease of 14 percent--from 160,000 tons in 1948-49 to 140,000 this season--is foreseen in Uganda. Drought at planting time adversely affected the crops in this and other cotton areas on the east coast of Africa.

Cottonseed outturn in French West Africa, estimated at 20,000 tons, increased by 50 percent over 1948-49. Production in other areas of Africa continued approximately the same as in the previous year.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report the Committee was composed of C. M. Purves, Acting Chairman, Helen Francis, Charles H. Barber, and Tilmor O. Engebretson.

## INDICATED 1949 WORLD MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production in all major producing countries increased during 1949 and is indicated at a total approximately 4 percent above last year, based upon information available in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This will exceed prewar production by about 5 percent.

A production increase of 7 percent over 1948 is expected in Western Europe as a result of 4 percent more dairy cows than last year in that area and a higher production per cow in almost every country due to more plentiful feed supplies. Australian and New Zealand milk production is up 6 percent from last year due to more cows, good pastures and the encouragement of the United Kingdom market. The United States and Canada probably will increase their production of milk by about 1 percent from last year in spite of a reduction in cow numbers from 1948 in both countries.

The countries besides the United States and Canada which will exceed prewar production in 1949 are the United Kingdom, Norway, the Netherlands, Australia and New Zealand. During the year more substantial progress was made from low wartime levels in Austria, Denmark and Ireland. Southern European countries in general have suffered more continued feed shortages and their dairy industries have not made consistent recovery.

All countries reported as many or more cows than in 1948 except the United States and Canada and in practically every country production per cow increased during the year. The United Kingdom was the only country reporting cow numbers in excess of prewar.

Almost every country has had larger supplies of feed and roughages during 1949 than at any time since before the war. Pastures for most countries were much improved with the exception of a widespread drought during June and July that had localized effects in most countries and was severely felt in France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and the United Kingdom.

Milk prices, except in the United States and Canada, have remained about the same or risen slightly during the year. Many countries still rigidly control the prices of dairy products. Feed prices have tended downward in large grain-producing countries; however, the feed prices paid in importing countries have been slower to decline. Additional supplies are apt to be at higher prices to most importing countries within limited exception, since such countries have devaluated their currency in relation to most grain-exporting countries.

Record feed supplies per animal unit in the United States resulted in a 1 percent increase in milk production from 1943 and record production per cow. The 5-year decline in the number of milk cows leveled off in the first 6 months of 1949 and cow numbers are expected to increase during the coming year. Prices of United States dairy products are committed to government price support in the domestic market. United States exports of



MILK: Indicated 1949 production in important producing countries,  
with comparisons 1/

Countries	Average 1934-38	1948	Indicated 1949
	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>
Canada.....	15,018	16,645	17,000
United States.....	105,416	118,337	119,826
Austria..... <u>2/</u>	5,602	3,370	3,800
Belgium.....	6,790	6,305	6,614
Czechoslovakia..... <u>3/</u>	9,828	4,976	-
Denmark..... <u>4/</u>	11,684	8,982	10,472
Eire.....	5,090	4,448	5,026
France..... <u>5/</u>	31,457	26,500	27,500
Germany..... <u>4/</u>	53,100	-	-
Italy..... <u>6/</u>	13,750	-	12,700
Netherlands.....	11,180	9,874	11,442
Norway..... <u>4/</u>	2,954	3,042	3,330
Sweden..... <u>4/</u>	10,238	9,805	10,141
Switzerland <u>7/</u> ..... <u>4/</u>	6,041	5,004	5,200
United Kingdom.....	18,424	20,085	20,858
Australia <u>8/</u> ..... <u>9/</u>	11,780	12,150	12,758
New Zealand <u>10/</u> ..... <u>11/</u>	9,454	9,520	10,282

1/ Cows' milk. 2/ For the year 1934. 3/ For the year 1937. 4/ For the years 1933-1937. 5/ For the years 1937 and 1938. 6/ For the year 1938. 7/ Production includes goats' milk. 8/ Excludes milk fed to calves. 9/ For the years ending June 30. 10/ Utilization of butterfat converted to milk equivalent on the basis of 4.5 percent fat content. 11/ For the year ending July 31.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U.S. Foreign Service reports, and other information.



dairy products will, however, receive more competition in foreign markets since all other major milk-producing countries have devaluated their currency in relation to the United States dollar and will be able to sell at relatively low prices.

Denmark is currently regaining its prominence as an exporter of dairy products. Danish milk production increased 17 percent over last year as cow numbers reached 93 percent of prewar and good weather provided a long season of succulent pastures. Cows came out of the mild winter in fine condition and held up well in the late season since good yields of hay have made possible supplementing of pasture during dry spells. Danish dairymen have considerable supplies of feed on hand.

The 1949 milk production in Ireland is reported at about 13 percent over last year which is just short of their prewar level. The large increase resulted from a higher production per cow since cow numbers remained about the same as in 1948. The rapidly increasing production has temporarily posed handling and distribution problems. Prices have been closely regulated and the government is paying a special subsidy for farm butter currently discriminated against because of inferior quality. A dairy program has been outlined which will secure better herd sires, offer artificial insemination services, veterinary aid and generally promote better dairy practices. It will be financed by assessing producers 1/4 pence per gallon which will be matched by funds from the Irish Department of Agriculture.

Milk production in the Netherlands and Belgium has been successfully encouraged by the improved feed supplies, sufficient market and government assistance. Milk production in the Netherlands is 2 percent above prewar even though cow numbers are 3 percent short of prewar. Cheese is the only dairy product rationed and the Dutch are working hard to regain prewar export markets and to supply the Belgian market.

Norwegian milk production during 1949 is likely to reach 13 percent above prewar. Rationing of milk, cheese, canned milk and cream ended in August of 1949. Roughage supplies in Norway are sufficient for their increase in cow numbers but indigenous grain production is below last year. Sweden's milk supply is almost at the prewar level. Recent price increases to dairymen will further their efforts to produce milk.

Substantial increases over a year earlier occurred in the United Kingdom during the first half of the year but the dry pastures during July and August depressed production to 1948 levels during those months. Hay yields were good enough to permit some feeding to supplement poor pastures. It appears, however, that United Kingdom milk production will total 13 percent above prewar.

In France and Switzerland increases in milk production during the first half of the year have been offset by drought conditions which dried up pastures, decreased hay yield and forced the sale of some cattle. Their production of milk, however, will be up about 4 percent

over 1948 which is 13 percent below prewar production. Domestic supplies of dairy products have been supplemented by larger than usual imports from Netherlands and Denmark.

Czechoslovakian dairying is in a generally chaotic condition as a result of drought during 1949, increasing sterility of its dairy cattle from contagious disease and a widespread shortage of feeds. The brightest prospect is the larger number of young dairy stock which will come into production in the next couple of years.

The removal of government controls concerning the production of milk in Italy during 1948 did much to encourage its production. Feed supplies have permitted increases in production but they have not yet been in sufficient supply.

Canadian milk production has remained relatively constant for the last 3 years at a level 13 percent above prewar production, while the increase in population has been only slightly more during the same period. Even though Canadian dairymen have increased their milk production, they are not milking 5 percent fewer cows than previous to World War II. This culling of poor producers and better care of the remaining cows will tend to offset the declining prices for milk products and competition from the production of margarine which was legalized this year.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled articles on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of C. M. Purves, Acting Chairman, Floyd E. Davis, Charles C. Wilson, Jr., Mary E. Long and Stanley Mehr.

#### FOREIGN DRIED PRUNE PRODUCTION LARGER 1/

The 1949 preliminary estimate for the production of dried prunes in the 8 leading foreign producing countries is 52,200 short tons, compared with 39,000 tons (revised) in 1948 and 36,500 tons (revised) in 1947. The estimate is 61 percent above the 5-year (1943-47) average of 32,400 tons and 35 percent above the 10-year (1938-47) average of 38,700 tons. This year's estimate is the largest since the record high in 1939.

The production estimates in France and the Balkan countries this year is substantially larger than last year. A small increase is reported in Argentina and small decreases in Chile and the Union of South Africa. The October 1 estimate of dried prune production in the United States, is 175,460 tons compared with 176,350 tons in 1948 and 200,200 tons in 1947.

1/ A more extensive statement may be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

PRUNES, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, averages 1943-47 and 1938-47, annual 1943-49 (Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Argentina	Australia	Chile	France	South Africa
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Averages					
1943-47	4,500	2,800	2,100	4,500	1,500
1938-47	3,300	2,800	1,700	3,600	1,200
Annual					
1943	4,200	3,100	1,300	2,700	900
1944	2,900	3,600	1,900	3,800	1,600
1945	4,300	1,900	1,800	1,100	1,300
1946	4,300	3,000	2,600	4,100	1,600
1947	2/ 6,300	2,200	2,900	11,000	1,900
1948 3/	2/ 5,200	2/ 3,600	3,200 2/	8,100	1,900
1949 3/	6,000	2,200	3,100	13,400	1,500
Year	1/ Balkan countries	Foreign total	United States	World total	
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	
Averages					
1943-47	17,000	32,400	205,400	237,800	
1938-47	26,100	38,700	201,700	240,400	
Annual					
1943	31,600	43,800	207,700	251,500	
1944	4,200	18,000	163,200	181,200	
1945	21,700	32,100	233,800	265,900	
1946	15,200	31,300 2/	222,200 2/	253,500	
1947	12,200 2/	36,500 2/	200,200 2/	236,700	
1948 3/	2/ 17,000	2/ 39,000	2/ 176,350	215,350	
1949 3/	26,000	52,200	175,460	227,660	

1/ Includes Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

## UNITED STATES: Exports of dried prunes, 1948-49 with comparisons,

Crop year, September-August

Country	Averages		Annual				
	1944/45	1939/40	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
	1948/49	1948/49	1948/49	1948/49	1948/49	1948/49	1948/49
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Austria .....	1,208	604	0	0	6	2,792	3,241
Belgium .....	3,374	1,797	897	1,398	6,978	3,845	3,753
Czechoslovakia ..	418	209	784	1,102	205	0	0
Denmark .....	275	568	0	0	1	55	1,320
Finland .....	13	128	0	0	0	3	63
France .....	83	208	194	1	3	217	1
Germany .....	21,294	10,648	0	1	1	76,408	30,062
Ireland .....	542	342	0	916	1,208	13	572
Italy .....	1,349	765	856	871	74	1,529	3,415
Netherlands .....	463	624	857	627	120	290	422
Norway .....	356	402	50	1,730	0	1	1
Poland .....	649	326	3,245	1/	1/	0	0
Sweden .....	2,251	2,013	386	5,046	5,824	0	0
Switzerland .....	870	741	824	1,908	444	576	598
United Kingdom ..	22,169	27,979	17,901	36,587	33,823	4	22,531
Other Europe ....	202	275	325	12	125	3	533
Total Europe .....	55,516	47,629	26,319	50,199	48,812	85,736	66,512
Canada .....	10,053	10,446	13,080	14,330	11,930	4,381	6,544
Others .....	11,065	8,950	5,550	11,193	10,128	24,169	4,287
Total .....	76,634	67,025	44,949	75,722	70,870	114,286	77,343

1/ Less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton.

Compiled from official sources of the Bureau of Census



Growing conditions in most of the foreign countries were from good to excellent most of the season. Australia had the poorest conditions because of excessive dry weather. The quality of this year's pack in this group of countries was good. The French pack contained more small and medium-size prunes than normal and the harvest was a little later than usual.

The 1948-49 marketing year was somewhat more satisfactory than that of a year earlier. The season closed with an estimated carry-over of 600 tons of which Chile had 300 tons and Australia 300 tons of small size fruit. Information on possible carry-over in the Balkan countries is not available. Export statistics are not available, but the volume of foreign prunes moving into international trade was small. The bulk of the foreign prune production was consumed in the domestic markets.

The United States exports totaled 77,343 tons of which 30,062 tons were sent to Germany, 22,531 tons to the United Kingdom, 6,544 tons to Canada, and 3,753 tons to Belgium. United States exports to all of Europe totaled 66,512 tons and to all other countries excluding Canada 4,287 tons.

The 1949-50 season, as far as foreign prunes are concerned, will not be materially different from that of 1948-49. Most of the producing countries other than those in the Balkans will utilize the bulk of their production in the domestic market. Chile hopes to export a substantial portion of its pack to Brazil and other neighboring South American countries. There appears to be a strong possibility that because of the economic and political situation, one of the Balkan countries will attempt to export prunes to western Europe. This country has both the largest production of prunes and the best quality in the Balkans, although in comparison to the United States, its production is small.

The question as to whether western Europe will purchase United States prunes hinges on the availability of dollar exchange. The devaluation of the British pound and other currencies no doubt will have some effect on the volume. It is reported that the French prune trade feels a good volume of large-sized United States prunes would find a ready market in France provided their Government would supply the dollar exchange. Italy is expected to again purchase United States prunes. The exports to Italy during 1948-49 totaled 3,415 tons. The Swiss are expected to purchase about 600 tons as usual and the Scandinavian countries are also expected to show some interest in United States prunes.



## COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCOAUSTRALIA'S 1948-49 TOBACCO  
PRODUCTION UP; IMPORTS LOWER

Australia's 1948-49 tobacco crop is estimated at 68 percent above the 1947-48 harvest, according to the American Consulate General in Sydney. Imports of leaf during the first 6 months of 1949 were 33 percent below the same period of 1948.

The country's 1948-49 tobacco crop is officially estimated at 4.1 million pounds, dried weight basis, from 4,099 acres, compared with 2.4 million pounds from 3,792 acres in 1947-48 and 4 million pounds from 4,492 acres in 1946-47. The 1948-49 yield of 990 pounds per acre was 55 percent above the 1947-48 yield of 638 pounds and 11 percent above the 1946-47 yield of 889 pounds per acre. The acreage to be planted to tobacco in 1949-50 is tentatively forecast at 4,500 acres or 10 percent above the 1948-49 acreage.

The 1948-49 production in Queensland, the principal tobacco-producing State, amounted to 2.3 million pounds, or 55 percent of the total. Production in the other tobacco producing states was as follows: Western Australia, 438,000 pounds; New South Wales, 338,000 pounds; and Victoria, 60,000 pounds.

Imports of leaf during the 6 months ending June 30, 1949 totaled 13.1 million pounds, compared with 19.5 million pounds during the corresponding period of 1948 and 9.9 million pounds in the January-June 1947 period. Imports from the United States during the first half of 1949 totaled 12.4 million pounds or 94 percent of the total. This compares with 90 percent during the first 6 months of 1948 and 98 percent during January-June, 1947. Other sources of leaf tobacco during 1949 include Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, the Philippine Republic and Indonesia.

TUNISIA'S TOBACCO  
PRODUCTION DROPS

Tunisia's 1949 tobacco crop is estimated at 4 percent below the 1948 harvest but was still more than double the prewar average, according to the American Consulate General in Tunis. The 1950 crop is forecast at about 40 percent below 1949.

The Country's 1949 production of leaf tobacco is estimated by the Tunisian Tobacco Monopoly at 2,469,000 pounds, compared with 2,566,000 pounds in 1948 and the 5-year, prewar, 1935-39, annual average of 1,202,000 pounds. The 1949 crop is reported to consist of 573,000 pounds of smoking tobacco of the "Arabi" variety and 1,896,000 pounds of snuff tobacco of the "Souffi" variety.

Production in 1950 is forecast by the Tobacco Monopoly at 1,510,000 pounds consisting of 1,014,000 pounds of smoking leaf and 496,000 pounds of snuff tobacco. The Government regulates the area planted to tobacco according to prospective needs and it is reported that the production of snuff tobacco during the last two years has been far above domestic requirements. According to the Consulate General, Tunisia could export about 880,000 pounds of this type of leaf annually if markets could be found. Gouffi leaf contains about 5 percent nicotine and is suitable for use in the manufacture of insecticides as well as for snuff.

#### MINIMUM PRICE SET FOR ONTARIO'S 1949 FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

A minimum average price of 42 cents per pound has been established for 1949 flue-cured tobacco produced by members of the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Association, the American Consulate in Hamilton reports. The minimum average price derived from a range running from 3.9 cents per pound for nondescript leaf to 78.4 cents per pound for top quality is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound higher than the 1948 minimum average price of 41.25 cents per pound.

Most of Canada's flue-cured production, which according to a recent report totaled about 115,000,000 pounds in 1949 as compared with the 1948 crop of 98,072,000 pounds, is produced by members of the Ontario Association. Minimum average prices by grades for each crop are established by a marketing appraisal committee composed of 3 growers and 3 representatives of buying organizations. Prices paid by buyers must be at least equal the established minimums. Actual prices for the 1948 crop averaged 42.72 cents per pound, or nearly 4 percent above the minimum.

#### TROPICAL PRODUCTS

##### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S 1949-50 CACAO OUTPUT FORECAST HIGHER

Present indications are that the 1949-50 cacao production in the Dominican Republic will be approximately 31 percent larger than the small 1948-49 harvest. With domestic use expected to increase, exports in the form of cacao beans may be only 23 percent larger, according to the American Embassy in Ciudad Trujillo.

The total production of cacao beans in the Dominican Republic during the period from October 1, 1949 to September 30, 1950 is forecast by the local trade at about 61 million pounds compared with a revised estimate for the 1948-49 harvest of approximately 46 million pounds, 62 million pounds in 1947-48, and an annual average (1935-39) outturn of 54 million pounds. The expected increase is attributed to favorable weather conditions and improved cultural practices.

The quality of the 1948-49 cacao output was good. The Dominican Commission for the Defence of Coffee and Cacao urged producers to prune trees and replace those which were old or low-yielding. Efforts were made to improve drying methods by the construction of drying platforms, and premiums were paid for better washing and grading of cacao beans.

It is unlikely that there will be significant increase in the area devoted to cacao plantations, inasmuch as most of the land well-adapted to cacao production is already in cacao cultivation. Official estimates place the area in cacao at about 200,000 acres and the number of trees at around 65 million. Only about 1/3 of the trees of bearing age are young stock under 25 years old, and 2/3 are over 25 years of age. The cacao trees are reported to be in generally good condition. They are completely free from serious diseases such as Swollen Shoot and Witches' Broom and are relatively free from insect damage.

Exports of cacao beans from the 1948-49 crop totaled approximately 43 million pounds and exports from the 1949-50 crop are forecast at around 52 million pounds. Chocolate exports may reach 6.6 million pounds in 1949-50 compared with about 3.7 million pounds in 1948-49.

An uncertain element in the outlook for the export of cacao beans from the Dominican Republic is the effect of the operations of the Chocolatera Sanchez. This company was created in December 1946 for the purpose of processing locally-produced cacao, sugar, and other materials used in candy-making. The company was granted many concessions, including tax exemptions on its processed products and the option of exporting its quota of cacao beans or processing them domestically.

The Chocolatera Sanchez was nationalized in March 1948, and its quota of cacao beans was set officially during March 1949 at 1/3 of the Dominican Republic's cacao production for the next 5 years. Because of the limitations of the export market for chocolate liquor, the factory has not used its full quota, and exporters have continued to ship about 90 percent of the crop in the form of cacao beans. If the company should be able to find additional export outlets for its chocolate liquor, it is probable that a higher proportion of the reserved part of the crop will be processed in the country. In addition, if the requirements of the factory should expand to more than 1/3 of the crop, the government could increase the quota of cacao beans to be reserved for the use of the nationally-owned factory.

#### FATS AND OILS

##### CUBAN PEANUT CROP SMALLEST IN A DECADE

Cuba's 1949 peanut crop, forecast at 8,500 short tons, is almost 25 percent less than last year's and the smallest outturn since 1938, according to information from the American Embassy, Havana. Production of peanut oil and peanut cake, estimated at 1,600 and 2,200 tons, respectively, will be down about 35 percent from last year.

CUBA: Peanut production and disposition, 1949-50  
with comparisons

Crop year <u>1/</u>	Production (unshelled basis)	Held for seed or edible use	Crushed for oil	Oil extracted
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Average				
1937-40 <u>2/</u> .....	8.4	1.1	7.4	2.0
1940-45 .....	26.6	2.7	24.0	6.6
Annual				
1945-46 .....	23.5	3.5	20.0	5.0
1946-47 .....	29.0	4.0	25.0	6.0
1947-48 .....	23.5	2.5	21.0	5.5
1948-49 .....	11.2	2.2	9.1	2.5
1949-50 <u>3/</u> .....	8.5	2.0	6.5	1.6

1/ Beginning April 1. 2/ No data available for production prior to 1937-38 crop year. 3/ Forecast.

American Embassy, Havana.

A reduction in planted acreage is primarily responsible for the decline in production from previous levels. Peanut crushing companies have always provided seed and contracted with farmers for most of the harvest. Before the spring planting season 3 of the 6 important crushers had crushed or sold their seed stocks and withdrawn from all peanut-producing operations. The others, the 3 largest, were confronted with prospects of high risks and possible meager returns because supplies of vegetable oils and lard were becoming more plentiful in Cuban markets, thus threatening the demand for domestic peanut oil at profitable prices. In addition, farmers objected strongly to the crushers' proposals for contracts which based the prices paid at harvest time on the market value of peanut oil.

A second production-reducing factor was the failure of considerable seed to germinate, reportedly because it was not shelled before planting. This was especially true of imported seed of the Valencia type, which constituted from 8 to 10 percent of this year's plantings. Because the season was well advanced when these losses were discovered, replanting was not feasible and the area affected—approximately 3,000 acres—was abandoned. Some farmers using the same type of seed followed the advice of crusher's representatives and shelled the seed with a resulting yield of 800 pounds to the acre, or 80 percent more than Cuba's average peanut yield.

Except for the difficulties with germination, growing conditions for the main crop were good and yields as a whole were satisfactory, averaging about 460 pounds per acre or 15 percent higher than the comparable 1948 crop.

(Text continued on Page 478)



# U. K. TRADE IN SPECIFIED FATS AND OILS

The following tables show the United Kingdom exports and imports of specified fats and oils during January-September 1949, with comparisons:

## UNITED KINGDOM: Exports of specified fats and oils January-September 1949, with comparisons

Commodity	1938	January-September	
		1948 <u>1/</u>	1949 <u>1/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Cottonseed oil, unrefined.....	16,578	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Cottonseed oil, refined.....	6,817	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Peanut oil, unrefined.....	81,583	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Soybean oil, refined.....	14,343	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Linseed oil.....	27,017	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Castor oil.....	13,756	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Other vegetable oils, n.e.s....	36,320	16,592	17,288
Cooking fats.....	8,297	5,140	7,607
Margarine.....	5,296	10,120	8,819
Tallow.....	20,653	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Stearine.....	5,750	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Animal oils except marine			
animal oils and fats,			
unrefined.....	32,487	1,662	6,229
Animal oils, including fish			
oils, refined.....	9,477	4,465	2,641
Whale oil, unrefined.....	4,464	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Other fish and marine animal			
oils, unrefined.....	7,540	699	2,173
Soap stock.....	5,477	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Soap.....	81,338	44,307	73,282

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Not shown separately in monthly publication.

Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.



UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of specified fats and oils,  
January-September 1949, with comparisons

Commodity	1938	January-September	
		1948 <u>1/</u>	1949 <u>1/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
Cottonseed.....	1,390,010	126,083	268,701
Cottonseed oil, unrefined.....	11,800	20,776	25,478
Peanuts:			
In the shell.....	18,285	153,989	161,482
Shelled.....	712,826	507,235	560,116
Soybeans.....	220,770	8,539	32,408
Soybean oil, unrefined.....	7,188	4,894	381
Stillingia oil(Tallow seed oil) raw:	<u>2/</u>	9,395	5,002
Sunflower and safflower seed oil..	2	54,970	46,791
Olive oil, unrefined.....	10,667	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Olive oil, refined.....	9,851	7,398	7,679
Copra.....	254,625	172,988	125,276
Coconut oil, unrefined.....	79,865	149,690	106,846
Coconut oil, refined.....	5,843	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Palm kernels.....	299,022	648,872	754,618
Palm oil, unrefined.....	294,491	313,600	327,136
Peanut oil, unrefined.....	-	15,734	15,584
Flaxseed.....	619,042	41,910	153,646
Linseed oil.....	42,184	93,894	72,533
Castor-beans.....	71,221	34,828	8,335
Castor oil.....	7,654	36,900	-
Rapeseed.....	47,374	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Rapeseed oil.....	<u>2/</u>	8,718	222
Tung oil.....	17,111	18,265	20,872
Other oilseeds <u>4/</u> .....	16,851	39,249	64,137
Other vegetable oils, refined....	16,255	1,638	1,373
Other vegetable oils, unrefined...	9,003	7,934	44,701
Margarine.....	12,196	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Oleo-margarine and oleo oil.....	16,502	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Lard.....	161,383	11,590	70,791
Butter <u>5/</u> .....	1,066,006	486,001	590,468
Tallow:			
Unrefined.....	54,499	43,561	45,228
Refined.....	46,789	58,972	26,379
Whale oil, unrefined.....	505,543	274,351	268,773
Other animal oils, including fish.			
oil refined.....	66,570	3,841	4,644
Other fish and marine oils,			
unrefined.....	44,551	49,354	33,526
Soap.....	19,831	106	621

1/ Preliminary 2/ Not separately classified prior to 1948 3/ Not shown separately in monthly publication. 4/ Include oilseeds, nuts and kernels for expressing oil. 5/ There were 8.9 million pounds of butter re-exported in 1938.

The prospective small harvest from the winter crop will probably be held as seed for the 1950 spring plantings, unless production costs and market prospects completely preclude peanut growing for oil in Cuba next year.

Neither the immediate nor the long-term outlook for Cuban peanut production is bright. With increasing competition from other edible fats and oils, local crushers are reluctant to finance large scale production. They may decide not to provide any seed in 1950. Furthermore, farmers are reportedly dissatisfied with current peanut prices, and may prefer to plant more corn, beans, and other crops.

### GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

#### PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC FORECASTS LARGE RICE HARVEST

Philippine rice production in 1949-50 may exceed the preceding year's record, according to information from the American Embassy, Manila. The preliminary forecast of the crop is around 123,000,000 bushels (3,870,000 pounds milled) compared with the official estimate of 122,051,000 bushels (3,850,000 pounds) in 1948-49. Rainfall since July in most areas has been adequate. Most of the crop will be harvested by the end of December.

Rice prices generally have been stable in 1949. This is attributed to 3 factors: (1) ample stocks of rice which had been imported by NARIC (National Rice and Corn Corporation) before the time of seasonal shortages; (2) the large rice harvest of 1948-49, and (3) adequate supplies of other foodstuffs.

Wholesale prices of Philippine rice since early September have been slightly less than in preceding months. Milled No. 2 from October 1 to 22 were from \$10.12 to \$10.33 per 100 pounds compared with \$11.34 to \$11.54 in August. Milled No. 2 imported from Siam sold during the first part of September from \$10.00 to \$10.47 per 100 pounds, dropped to \$9.52 per 100 pounds on September 26, and remained at that price through October 22, the last quoted. Rice from the United States dropped slightly from \$9.84 to \$9.37 per 100 pounds in mid-August, held at that price during the month, but has been unquoted since August. Rough rice prices remained at \$3.02 per bushel.

#### 31 COUNTRIES HAVE RATIFIED WHEAT AGREEMENT

The number of countries which had ratified the International Wheat Agreement totaled 31 at the end of October, following ratification by Nicaragua and Panama on October 31, and by Brazil on October 28. Action of these 3 countries in depositing their instruments of acceptance with the United States Department of State enables them to participate in

the Agreement, and increases the total quantity of wheat importers have guaranteed to purchase to 11.9 million metric tons (436.5 million bushels). That amount of wheat is 96.5 percent of the overall total of 12.3 million metric tons (452.2 million bushels) which all signatory importers accepted under the Agreement.

Ratification by Nicaragua, Panama and Brazil followed similar action by Cuba October 27 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, October 31, 1949).

### LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

#### INITIAL SPURT OF WOOL EXPORTS FROM U.K. NOT MAINTAINED

Exports of wool and wool textile products from the United Kingdom to the United States showed large increases for the week immediately following devaluation, according to the American Consulate in Bradford.

The price advantage as a result of devaluation has presented a special opportunity for Yorkshire exporters and an analysis of the table below indicates that the trade took advantage of the situation.

Commodity	Unit	Week ended:				
		Sept. 16: 1949	Sept. 23: 1949	Sept. 30: 1949	Oct. 7: 1949	Oct. 14: 1949
Wool and hair	lbs.	8,935	26,461	101,639	231,264	197,220
Noils	"	67,233	69,657	109,703	196,179	173,826
Wastes	"	34,164	74,707	25,574	94,546	145,044
Rags	"	70,583	76,300	202,245	74,316	144,753
Yarns	"	5,937	5,477	4,720	5,379	2,299
Cloth	sq.yds.	53,838	53,155	76,535	151,563	124,083
Blankets and traveling rugs	lbs.	245	4,529	2,548	181	4,469
Carpets and floor rugs	sq.ft.	752	900	24,637	29,491	636
Consulate's declared exports.						

It is interesting to note that the shipment of wool and hair for the first two weeks in October was the largest of any week since August 1947. For noils it was the largest of any week since the week ended June 19, 1942, while for other categories the amounts exported were in excess of any week since February 1949.

It is understood from the report that the reduction in shipments for the week ended October 14 was due to more difficulty in finding supplies suitable for American buyers.

ARGENTINA ANNOUNCES EGG  
EXPORT REGULATIONS

The Argentine Ministry of Industry and Commerce on October 1, 1949 made a ruling on the export of eggs and poultry to assure sufficient domestic supply and favorable prices to poultrymen. Export quotas of shell and processed eggs for the current season will be established every two weeks to insure cold storage supplies for domestic consumption 20 percent above those stored between October 1, 1948 to January 31, 1949.

Export permits will be granted to exporters who have paid more than 1.10 pesos (19.25 cents) per dozen. This action was prompted by the egg shortage Argentina experienced during the past season which resulted in the importation of nearly 20,000 cases from Belgium and the Netherlands.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES

NEW PESTICIDES  
TRIED IN INDIA

The use of new organic pesticides in India has developed mostly in the last 3 years on the basis of subsidized encouragement by Provincial, State and Central Governments, according to the American Embassy at New Delhi. These pesticides are not produced at present in India, but are imported, mainly from the sterling area on account of dollar shortage. Only specialized products unobtainable from other sources are licensed for import from the dollar area.

Little use of the newly-developed insecticides and repellents is made by individual cultivators to control crop pests which cause a considerable loss, believed to be at least 10 percent of standing crops every year. Losses probably are considerably more during seasons of severe infestation. A host of insects also attack grain stored in warehouses, destroying at least 3 million tons a year in all of India.

This apparent failure of the cultivator to protect his crops with the aid of new discoveries is largely attributable to his economic condition. Since the average holding of individual cultivators is small and non-contiguous, any action taken for the eradication of crop pests must be on a community basis. Until efforts being made by Government agricultural departments to promote cooperative farming and to consolidate small holdings into economic units are at least partially successful, prospects for greatly increased use of insecticides are considered slight except for sales to Governmental agencies.

Thus far, 47 insect pests have been indentified as causing damage to cotton crops. Pink bollworm, the most serious of these, occurs practically throughout the country and attacks both tender plants and bolls, damaging from 8 to 60 percent of the crop, depending upon the locality. Present control methods include the compulsory uprooting of



cotton stalks after harvesting to prevent the carry-over of the pest from one season to the next and the prohibition of planting alternate host plants during summer months. Heating the seed prior to planting is also recommended but seldom done.

Jassids, the red cotton bug, aphids, and the hairy caterpillar are some of the other major pests found on cotton. No direct control measures have so far been developed against any of these, but the breeding of resistant varieties of cotton has been emphasized for controlling jassids.

A large number of pests attack foodgrain crops, but most control work has been directed against the grasshopper, a serious pest that sometimes destroys practically all young plants in the fields. The insecticide used for this purpose is gammexane or hexydan. At present the Bombay Agricultural Department is undertaking to destroy grasshoppers on 25,000 acres of rice and 75,000 acres of jowar. A 5 to 7 percent solution of gammexane or hexydan is used in rice fields and a 10 percent solution in jowar fields, at the rate of about 15 pounds of the solution per acre. Current annual consumption is stated to be 167 tons of the solution for rice and 502 tons for jowar. The Government charges the cultivator one-third of the cost.

About 3,000 gallons of diathane 14 (liquid) and 10 tons of diathane Z78 (powder) were used during 1948-49 for controlling potato diseases on the West Bengal plains and in the Darjeeling mountains. The results were successful, and large quantities are desired for future use.

The selective weed-killer, 2,4-D, has scarcely been used at all. In its place two British products, agronone and methoxane, have been used experimentally. The use of 2,4-D and related products for killing water hyacinth in the rice-growing areas is a promising possibility. Sodium fluosilicate was used for locust control to the extent of 5 to 10 tons during the past year.

ANTU has not been used for killing rats, but about 20 tons of zinc phosphide were used for this purpose during the past year.

DDT is used by health authorities in fairly large quantities, primarily in malaria control projects. It is also used on tea plantations. Supplies have been obtained from "war-surplus" disposals of the Government of India, but these supplies have been exhausted and arrangements for importing DDT will be made. The possibility of producing DDT in India is being explored. Present requirements have been estimated at 500 tons per year.

Municipalities of large towns are important potential users of insecticide particularly DDT which has been found effective in controlling malaria and plague. Prior to 1947 a mixture of crude oil, kerosene, and castor oil was used for spraying collections of mosquito larvae to destroy them. The substitution of 60 percent wettable DDT powder was found to give better results. Although the oil mixture costs less originally, DDT



powder has a residual effect and is therefore more economical, except during the monsoon season when the insecticide is washed off. For this latter reason, DDT is not expected to replace the oil mixture completely.

Spraying liquids containing DDT are popular in cities as a household insecticide. With the increase in domestic preparation of spraying liquids, imports are believed to have declined in recent months. It is difficult to estimate the consumption of each of the pest-control products.

Potential use of new organic pest-control products in India can not be estimated accurately. Until now, they have been used almost exclusively by agricultural experiment stations, Provincial Governments, plantations, orchardists, and a few outstanding growers. Increased use will depend mainly on finding a way for small cultivators profitably to work together to control crop pests.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERCOTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS  
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, and the  
U. S. gulf-port average

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1949	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
<u>Alexandria</u>		: Kantar	:	:	:
Ashmouni, Good.....	11-3	: 99.05 lbs.	: Tallari	: 63.75	: 36.95
Ashmouni, F.G.F.....	"	: "	: "	: 62.25	: 36.08
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 72.95	: 42.29
Karnak, F.G.F.....	"	: "	: "	: 66.95	: 38.81
<u>Bombay</u>		: Candy	:	:	:
Jarile, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	: Rupee	: 1/ 620.00	: 16.50
Broach Very Fine.....	"	: "	: "	: 1/ 690.00	: 18.37
<u>Karachi</u>		: Maund	:	:	:
4F Punjab, S.G., Fine.....	11-2	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	: 67.00	: 24.57
289F Sind, S.G., Fine.....	"	: "	: "	: 70.00	: 25.67
289F Punjab, S.G., Fine.....	"	: "	: "	: 75.50	: 27.68
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		: Metric ton	:	:	:
Type B.....	11-3	: 2204.6 lbs.	: Peso	: 1/ 4000.00	: 37.55
<u>Lima</u>		: Sp. quintal:	:	:	:
Tanguis, Type 5.....	11-2	: 101.4 lbs.	: Sol	: 2/ (not quoted)	
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	: 2/ (not quoted)	
<u>Recife</u>		: Arroba	:	:	:
Mata, Type 4.....	11-3	: 33.07 lbs.	: Cruzeiro	: (not available)	
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 215.00	: 25.37
<u>Sao Paulo</u>		:	:	:	:
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 194.00	: 31.92
<u>Torreón</u>		: Sp. quintal:	:	:	:
Middling, 15/16".....	"	: 101.4 lbs.	: Peso	: 208.00	: 23.73
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>		:	:	:	:
Orleans av. Mid. 15/16".....	"	: Pound	: Cent	: XXXXX	: 29.38

Quotations of foreign markets reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Nominal.

2/ Omitted from last week's table: Lima, October 26, 1949, "not quoted."